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January 21, 2005   Serial No. 09/933,646

REMARKS

Claims 1 – 7 remain in the application and stand rejected.

Amendments to the specification are formal in nature. No new matter has been added.

Claims 1 – 6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) over published U.S. Patent Application No. 2002/0004824 to Cuan et al. Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over Cuan et al. in view of published U.S. Patent Application No. 2002/0102524 to Rizzi et al. The rejection is respectfully traversed.

Essentially, it is asserted that Cuan et al. teaches the invention as recited in Claims 1 – 6. Thus, it is asserted that Cuan et al. discloses the recited "tuplespace data structure" by

> (¶ 48 tuple data code for storing and transferring data in tuple data format) that identifies one or more server computers (¶ 48-50, web servers 304 and production servers 312-316, a geographic location for each server computer (¶21 and ¶ 48-50), and authorized (¶ 68), password-protected shared data fields (¶ 48) made available through the network to create an extranet image (snapshot of a staging area located within development server is established ¶ 40-42; ¶ 27-29);

Further, is asserted that Cuan et al. discloses the recited "extranet monitor software program that detects incoming messages from one or more requester server computers" by

> (¶ 21, script software allows the control and monitoring of data destinations of remote disparate systems), being one of the server computers, determines a service required by the message (¶ 89), stores a service request corresponding to the service in the tuplespace data structure along with the geographic location of the requester server computer and one or more destination server computer (¶ 48-50), the destination server computers each being a server computer, the extranet

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monitor further routing the message to the destination computer (¶ 21 and 89).

Cuan et al. teaches a "method and apparatus for efficient[ly] deploy[ing] data to disparate devices or systems... that may be located in remote locations." ¶ 0018. Further, "the deployment of such content can be composed to adapt to many disparate systems to distribute website content and related information." *Id.* Scripts "may be executed over the course of deployment to exert certain controls on destination devices along the deployment path, improving the delivery and maintenance of web content and related data." *Id.* The "script commands 144 may be deployed along with content to cause scripts to be executed at locations along the deployment path to further control the deployment, including the web server that hosts the website." ¶ 0021, 0022 and 0026. System physical memory is allocated for work areas, staging areas and edition areas. ¶ 0021. "The staging area is configured to hold information pertaining to areas within the website from the multiple work areas." ¶ 0022. "A base table may be established in client database 140. The base table may be a snapshot of a staging area located within development server 104." ¶ 0040. Further, a "staging area may be an area where content from these work files is assembled before it is published." ¶ 0042. The Cuan et al. data deployment system of Figure 2 includes a development server 230 (which corresponds to 104 of Cuan et al. Figure 1) with "data tuple code 220 for storing and transferring data in the tuple format." ¶ 0048. Cuan et al. is silent on the structure of the data tuple code 220. The Cuan et al. development server 230 may also include optional "tuple code 242 for storing and transferring data in a tuple format. Tuple code may be a software application configured to deploy data." *Id.* Cuan et al. is silent on the tuple code use other than suggesting that the "staging application 244 can configure the template code and tuple code for displaying data on a website in a given template format." *Id.* A mere recitation of tuple code or data tuple code provides no information at all regarding the structure of that code or of its content.

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Thus, although Cuan et al. includes data tuple code 220 and tuple code 243, Cuan et al. falls far short of teaching "a tuplespace **data structure that identifies** one or more server computers, a geographic location for each server computer, and authorized, password-protected shared data fields made available through the network to create an extranet image" as recited in claim 1 (emphasis added). While the Cuan et al. template code and tuple code may be configured for displaying data, that is quite different than the tuplespace data structure recited in claim 1. Furthermore, while Cuan et al. teaches "script commands 144 [that] may be deployed along with content to cause scripts to be executed at locations along the deployment path to further control the deployment," this falls far short of the recitation of claim 1 of "an extranet monitor software program that detects incoming messages..., determines a service required by the message, stores a service request corresponding to the service in the tuplespace data structure..., [and] the extranet monitor further routing the message to the destination computer." Accordingly, Cuan et al. does not teach or suggest the present invention as recited in claim 1 or any of claims 2 – 6 depending therefrom. Reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of claims 1 – 6 under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) over Cuan et al. is respectfully solicited.

Rizzi et al. teaches a "content editing system allows developers of instructional materials to edit and design the instructional materials from a database of content." Abstract. Rizzi et al. includes an editor that can edit XML documents, some of which may be educational curriculum. ¶ 0024, and 0061. Thus, Rizzi et al does not add anything to the teaching of Cuan et al. to result in the present invention as recited in claims 1 – 6, much less claim 7 depending therefrom. Reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of claim 7 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over the combination of Cuan et al. with Rizzi et al. is respectfully solicited.

The applicants thank the Examiner for efforts both past and present in examining the application. Believing the Application in condition for allowance for the reasons set forth above, the applicants request that the Examiner reconsider and withdraw the

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rejection of claims 1 – 7 under 35 U.S.C. §§102(e) and 103(a) and allow the Application to issue.

The applicants have considered the other references cited but not relied upon and find them to be no more relevant than the references upon which the Examiner relied for the rejection.

Should the Examiner believe anything further may be required, the Examiner is requested to contact the undersigned attorney at the local telephone number listed below for a telephonic or personal interview to discuss any other changes.

Please charge any deficiencies in fees and credit any overpayment of fees to IBM Corporation Deposit Account No. 50-0510 and advise us accordingly.

Respectfully Submitted,

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